### DEPRESSION IN COTTON.

SHEPPERSON SAYS IT IS DUE TO EA GERNESS TO SELL.

Dealers of South at Fault-Offer Same Lot

Since the beginning of the new seakets. The present price is the lowest made at 5 9 16 cents-a price lower than during any season since 1848. The price is now 12 cents lower than 1896: 991,000 less than 1895, and 734, 660 less than 1894, while the combined spinners are moderate and much less

than a year ago. The season opened with small sup plies of cotton in the markets and the mills and the actual statistical position was and is strong. The chief causes of the existing depression are the opinions held by many spinners that our crop will certainly reach, and may considerably exceed, 10,000 of bales; the unsatisfactory condition of the cotton spinning industry in England, with the fear of a strike in the near future in view of the proposal of mill owners to reduce wages of operatives: the depression in trade in some sections of the continent in conse quence of poor crops, etc.; the temporary dullness in the cotton goods trade of the United States, and more espec-ially in Fall River, and the liberal offerings of cotton by southern interior merchants and brokers to northern and European markets at constantly falling prices. I do not think there will be a strike in the English mills In my opinion the persistent offerings of cotton by seuthern dealers have contributed to the depression more than all other causes, inasmuch as they indicated weakness and tended to confirm the idea of a large crop. The prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans and other southern ports and the closing of the offices of some of the cotton buyers and exporters in each of these places, broke up the business connections of many of the cotton buyers and shippers of the interior towns, and these interior shippers were forced to seek new connecorder to find an outlet for the cotton, which it was their business to buy, as marketed by the producers, and to sell to Europe and the northern and eastern markets. In order to sell to new customers it was necessary that they should offer cotton at lower prices than the old correspondents of the firms to whom they were seeking to sell cotton. Thus a sharp competition was started, with the result that nor thern and European cotton spinners and dealers were constantly receiving offers of cotton at low prices. South ern dealers, in their eagerness to sell, would simultaneously offer the same lots of cotton to several firms, and this would cause the quantity of cotton so offered to appear many times greater than it really was. A lot of 1,000

bales, if offered to two firms in each

of the markets of Boste, Fall River,

Providence, New York and Liverpool

would have the weight on the general

market of the offering of 10,000 bales,

and it must be remembered that all

these markets are in hourly commu-

nication by means of telephone, tele-

graph and cable Opinions differ as to whether the decline has now proceeded far enough or whether the price will fall still lower before any substantial reaction to better prices will occur. (It is perfectly evident to me that sooner or later a reaction must come.) It is only a question of time, and the greater the decline the greater will be the rebound. It is always so. Taking a broad view of the present and pros pective supply and demand, and of the causes of the existing depression, I think the decline in cotton has been greater than the conditions waraanted, and, therefore, that a moderate reaction, which might easily develop into a decided one, may occur at any time. Frosts in the cotton belt, or liberal buying of spinners, investors or speculators, would, at once, check the declining tendency, and turn the current of the market quickly in the opposite direction. The first sign of a decided reaction would undoubtedly cause liberal buying by American and foreign spinners, who would suddenly discover what they ought to know nowthat cotton is cheap and a safe investment, even at prices considerably higher than those now ruling. There is doubtless a large "short interest" on the New York Cotton Exchange. No people are as quick to see the incoming of a rising tide in prices as those gentlemen who sell for future delivery thousands of bales of cotton which they do not happen to own previous to of the guests of The Columbia. It is version of the money from express to the little formality of selling it. When they "scent danger," and start in to with new and elegant furniture, each unnatural to expect that Uncle Sam his property is practically wiped out, been living in Marion and making a buy "futures" to cover their "short and every room is elegantly lighted in would soon have his hands full look. Where a man owed \$800 and had living by preaching and curing people sales," they will rush the prices up on day and the entire house furnished themselves, and on the belated spinners. An advance in "futures" started by the buying of frightened "bears" to cover their "short sales," and sustained by the legitimate buying of spot cotton by spinners would quickly attract to cotton the attention of outside inventors and speculators, and thus a have been made by the proprietor to expended all the revenues from this the one while it hurts the hundred. permanently higher range of prices might suddenly result. European and American spinners alike complained of unsatisfactory business last season, but the fact remains that on each side of the Atlantic considerably more cotton was consumed than the previous season. My friend, Mr. Thomas Edison, of Liverpool, the most eminent and painstaking cotton s'atistician in Europe, has just published an from Florida, believing that he can estimate that European and American send them on their journey either gospinners will consume during this season 228 000 bales (of 500 pounds net) more than last season. He also estimates than an American crop of 9,400, elegant drives, pure air and the best of murdered Policeman Wolfe in Orange- toward making it cheap. For when 000 bales will be required in order to attention. The proprietor, in open burg some time ago had succeeded in cheap money slays one dear money American markets and mills at the he has accomplished a long felt want stated that the negro had been placed this country knew what they were

addition to the stocks of European and American markets at the end of the season would not be a burden. Indeed, such an increase in stocks, by serving to prevent such an undue advance as occurred last summer, would stimulate consumption. I have thus indicated how, with low prices, a crop of 10.900,000 bales could be disposed of, although the probability of so large Hence Large Estimated Yield- Bemedy a crop is too remote for serious con sideration. Indeed, under certain con

1,500,000 bales short of that quantity. son on Sept. 1 cotton has declined 13 When prices are low it is as onishing cents per pound in New York, and how much more cotton is consumed correspondingly in all American mar- and how quickly a big visible supply disappears If our crop should be 10,only what Mr. Ellison says they will the result would be an addition of less | self. a year ago, despite the fact that on than 600,000 bales to the stocks of Eu-October 15 the stock of cotton in all ropean and American markets at the the American markets was 560,000 end of the season. If, in January, bales less than at the corresponding when arangements being made for an time last year. Not only this, but the other crop, low prices should prevail stocks of all descriptions of cotton in it may safely be assumed that the the European ports were 269 000 bales | screage in cotton will be materially re less than at the corresponding time in duced. It will be a matter of neces sity and not entirely of choice, from the simple fact that investigations, stocks of European and American made by me as secretary of an inves tigating committee of the senate, convince me that a majority of those who raise cotton cannot produce it at so low a cost as the amount they would realize from present prices. A probable surplus of 600,000 bales

over the actual requirements of spinners from the present crop would have no appreciable effect in preventing the advance from the low prices which would certainly follow the belief in any considerable curtailment of acre age of the next crop. The 600,000 bales would be quickly absorbed by spinners, and prices might be carried up as much too high as they are now too low. It is urged by some of those who hope that cotton will go still low er, and who would profit by the de-cline, that print cloths are selling now at the same low price at which they sold during the season of 1894-95. when cotton reached the low price of 5 9 16, and they argue from this that because print cloths have declined to ed to greatly enlarge them, his plan money—either actual money, or in the low price of that season, that cot- being, however, short of absolute au the shape of actual money due them, ton should also decline to the low price to which it fell in that great depression. At first this statement seems plausible, but it reveals only one half of the truth. The other half of the history of that season is that the price of print cloths, in consequence of the manded by the Home Rule party of dollars, all in the shape of money, or small stock and good demand, did not Cuba. decline in anything like the same degree as the decline in cotton. As a recent., against only about mills of the entire country were exceedingly prosperous during the season of 1894 95. Moderate prices, which will afford the spinner a fair margin of profit, and yet give the cotton growers a fair and proper remuneration for his toil, are in the end, for the best interests alike on the man

THE COTTON GROWERS.

ufacturers and producers of cotton.

ALFRED B. SHEPPERSON.

# A Convention Called to Meet in Columbia

President Wilborn, of the State Farmer's Alliance, Wednesday issued planting of next year's crop. The call provides for the holding of a State convention in that city during the approaching State fair. The following this ter is the call for the State convention of cotton growers for fair week: As president of the Farmers' State

Alliance organization of this State, I have been requested by numbers of the representative members of the organization to take the initiative in calling a meeting of the farmers of the southern States, with a view of suggesting some action in the future, looking to the regulation of the acrethe crop, and not be forced to sacrifice the crop by unfair combinations, togrowers of the various counties in this State to meet on salesday in Novem. ber and select one or more delegates to method and adopt the new. represent them at a meeting to be held night of fair week for the purpose of discussing matters mentioned above.

#### J. C. WILBORN. President Farmers' Alliance S. C.

Columbia can now boast of one of The house has many elegantly appointed rooms with baths connected Parlors and reception rooms for both ladies and gentlemen and one of the handsomest dining rooms ever seen anywhere are features. Arrangements give to his guests the best of attention. resort as a place of delightful rest to the many tourists on their way to and ing or coming with loud praises of in the south, where they can-enjoy THE OFFER TO CUBA.

#### The Island to Have a Government Similar to Canada

The Spanish minister, Senor Depuy De Lome, consented for the first time Wednesday to speak concerning the policy of autonomy which the Spanish government proposes to apply to Cuba. This has been referred to in general terms since the advent of the ditions, the crop may fall 1,000,000 to Segasta ministry, but there has been 1,500,000 bales short of that quantity. lack of authentic details. Before leaving Washington for New York, Wed-DePay De Lome gave the evolutions

> close of the last Cuban disburbance, it was provided that Cuba was to enjoy brought the Autonomist party, so tigate. What it salled, into existence, its essential what its effects? principle being that of self government for Cubs, and not treating Cubs dollar is worth forty, fifty or sixty personality of Cuba as a separate body (so called) had made dollars cheap. but under the Spanish flag. These Now whom does it benefit and whom reforms having been considered in-hurt to have money cheap? It sufficient, on account of the State of hurts all those who have the greater the island, Premier Canovas proceed part of their wealth in the shape of

> onies in the new cabinet, fulfills the their wealth in other shapes; such as promise of the Liberal party when it cotton, oats, corn, lumber and forms was in the minority and proclaims of merchandise or real estate. For autonomy as it had always been de

the island will have a system on the he can no longer procure as much of sult of the far greater decline in cot-lines of those of Canada, or of the other things for it. If he is worth \$500 oy, or governor general, as is always for the previous year. Indeed, the the case in the maintenance of a colo- worth of goods and owes a five hunnial system, such as that of Australia, dred dollar debt, he will find by makeral will choose his ministry, consist- left. ing of a president of the ministry and of taxation, public instruction and all of the island in the broadest sense of

BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

# Officials of a Leading Company Commen

crop so that the producers of this great the cause of such an amount being gether with the manipulations of the irg express companies stated yesterinto market. With these objects in mail, the aggregate postage and regis view I desire to request the cotton try fees presenting a difference as by dear money; because he will find compared with express rates that that he can get a much greater quantempted many to depart from the old tity of goods for it. If he loaned

The official added further that frein the city of Columbia on Wednesday quent train robberies had compelled the express companies to go to great expense in equipping their through safes, which, as recent hold-ups had half in the form of goods he will not oner, Dr. Benjamin A. Hill, a Baptist cars with stationary combination proven, afford security against any be affected by "dear money." get at the contents, but that even has \$1,500 worth of goods and owes and lodged in the county jail. Both the neatest and best furnished hotels should they succeed in the majority in the south. Nothing has been left of cases little would now be obtained comes dearer that he will have to give were laterviewed by The State's undone that will add to the comfort for their pains on account of the di
of the great of The Calmandian The details as related in the south. Nothing has been left of cases little would now be obtained furnished from ground floor to roof the mails, and that it would not be which to liquidate his \$500 debt, and and every room is elegantly lighted in would soon have his hands full looking after the protection of the valuawith electricity and gas for night. ble parcels in his care, and train robbers will, of course, go where the money is, and it is now in the mail

instead of the express car. Inquiry as to what steps the express companies would take to regain the about as one is to one hundred, so it He advised her to go to the dentist and traffic ilicited the reply that they had follows that making money dear helps have it extracted, which she did. source in the past in surrounding the The Columbia will not be dependent money with every possible protection plies, but it is the intention of the thieves, and that they would simply management to supply the table with wait until such losses as one referred the best that can be obtained from to and the attention of train robbers of The Columbia offers this elegant money proved it to be neither a successful nor profitable experiment.

received by Gov. Eellerbe Thursday should be no legislation making The Columbia and of the prettiest city morning stated that at last those who money either dear or cheap. But if have been in search of the negro who either demand that the tendency be

### FORMER ONE HUNDRED TIMES GREATER EVIL.

DEAR VS. CHEAP MONEY

Beople seem to look always only on one side of this money question. They

nesday, where the minister and his all seem to know what "cheap morey" family will spend several weeks, Senor means, but when you get to talk about "dear money" they do not seem to since March, 1895, when sales were 000,000 bales, and the spinners but through which autonomy had passed, have any clear conception of what it over on the floor and died. His life made at 5 9 16 cents—a price lower only what Mr. Ellison says they will leading up to the present policy, and probably need for actual consumption, the general outline of the policy it-Under the provisions of the treaty have seen one or two cases of "cheap breathing his last. The body lay as it of Zanjon, concluded in 1878 at the money," and have never yet got through talking about it. "Dear the same liberties as those accorded to money" they can't see, and don't know the prison and gave a permit for the the Island of Puerto Rico. This latter what you are talking about when you removal of the body. The story of island had the same liberties as those speak of it. It may be well to invesof any province of Spain. This tigate. What is cheap money and

> as a province of Spain, as was the sys cents. It means that when you go the consideration of the country. A give much of their land, produce, peaceful agitation of this autonomy merchandise, shoes, dry goods, cotton, 1893, for the firt time, a minister in a other words, you have to give a good Liberal cabinet, Senor Maura, saw the deal of money for these articles; not mistake of that system of rule known | because these articles have become any as "assimitlation," which treated Cuba more valuable, but because money is as a Spanish province, and he presented a plan of reforms. This was strongly opposed, and after two years flour, fabulous prices for land, not be ed him why he had whipped the boy. of discussion it was found impossible cause these articles had become any to put the plan through the cortes. more valuable, but because the gov Then a compromise reform measure errment by setting the printing presses was framed which acknowledged the to work to turn out millions of dollars

or money lent out. It enriches all Now Mr. Moret, minister of the col- those who have the greater part of instance, a man is worth a thousand money due him. He will be hurt by Under this policy as applied to Cuba having money become cheap, because

This is why the creditor class raise four min sters, namely, minister of a howl and justly about making money the interior, minister of public works, cheap. Cheap money helps all those minister of public instruction, and who do not have the bulk of their rage, and will not be selected by the ceeds the amount of wealth purely in occupied by Bryant. He heard a a call which means the inauguration ministry as has been erroneously money form about as much as one strange gurgling sound in the cell convention of the cotton growers of stated. The ministry will be responshundred exceeds one it is easy to see and notified the guard. the southern States for the purpose of taking definite action in regard to the legislature and not to the that it helps one hundred where it taking definite action in regard to the legislature will include these contracts one it is easy to see and notined the guard.

Corporal Smith came quickly and taking definite action in regard to the legislature will include these contracts one it is easy to see and notined the guard.

Corporal Smith came quickly and the taking definite action in regard to the legislature will include these contracts one it is easy to see and notined the guard. fore the legislature will include those our mohey should be stable, and once scene was presented. On the floor matters of the internal administration congress, by legitlation, to make body lay in a pool of the man's life of the island in the broadest sense of money either "dear" or "cneap." This blood, which was still flowing from a to the mints and made into dollars; his earthly career. since 1873 the owners of gold only are the mysterious disappearance of a lars that could be brought into exist. wait the coming of day. Then Corolarge sum of money in transit through ence prior to the passage of this act. ner Green was notified and in a short the mails from a banking house in It goes without saying that the mak- time he was at the prison. He enter-Chicago to one of its western corres. ing of dollars scarcer and consequent. ed the cell and saw enough to conand methods of marketing the cotton pondents, prompted an inquiry as to ly dearer must be the result of this act. vince him that it was a case of self-We have shown whom cheap money staple shall receive the real value of intrusted to the postal service, and, hurts and whom it benefits. Now, sary to hold an inquest. Accordingly, when approached on the subject, a who is hurt or benefited by 'dear he granted a permit for the burial o when approached on the successful and the successfu gambling cotton exchanges of the day that the last year had witnessed a passes for \$2.00, or \$1.50, but that peocountry, aided by the unjust accumu- radical change in the transportation ple who have goods or labor in any lation of all the money of the coun. of moneys, which formerly had all form must give much of these for it. try at one center at the principal time been forwarded by express, but were If a man has the greater part of his of the year when our cotton is going now being sent in many instances by wealth in the form of money, or money loaned out, he will be benefited

money out before money became dear he will find that besides having re-

seven hundred dollars in cash with by the sheriff are these:

"This is the evil of "dear money. It is one hundred times, possibly five pain. She went back to see Dr. Hill upon the city market alone for its sup- and running down and punishing hundred times, greater than the evil and was hypnotised by him and taken that can arise from cheap money, and yet we have statesmen and so-called citizens of virtue and common sense other points as well. The proprietor to this new channel for transporting who refuse to see any harm in it and stand out in defense of such an enormity in the way of unjust legislation. Money should be escablished upon a given footing, and then when busi-The Columbia State says a telegram ness is built up upon this basis there

keep stocks at the European and ing The Columbia, says he feels that capturing him. The telegram also slays us thousands. The founders of except that he was innocent. He close of the season from falling below in Columbia and hopes by giving the in the Orangeburg jail and the gover doing. They clearly declared and es began by trying to see if he could not the small figures at the end of last public an up-to-date hotel that he will nor was requested to order his removal tablished of what a dollar should con- get him out. Mr. Scarborough teleseason. At about the present range gain their liberal patronage. The to Columbia for safe-keeping. Thurs sist. It should have remained for the graphed to the sheriff of Marion counof prices our own spinners and the doors of this new hotel will be thrown day night the murderer was brought supplies of gold and silver discovered ty and received in reply a message continental spinners might each safe open Nov. 1, and Mr. M. F. Nixon, up and placed in the State penitentiary, from time to time to regulate whether stating that no specific charges had are to be chosen in Pennsylvania, as an apple. The mule got frightened total loss exceeds \$1,000,000. In Frest time to time to regulate whether stating that no specific charges had are to be chosen in Pennsylvania, as an apple.

PUTS AN END TO HIS LIFE.

## Having Murdered Ris Neighbor He Beame

a Convict.

One night in a felon's cell in the State penitentiary with the prospect of spending the remainder of his life within those massive stone walls and grated doors and windows proved too much of a strain for Stephen Bryant, a white convict who had just been received at the prison, to stand and he has ended his life. He secreted a pair of scissors about his person while working in the hosiery mill on Thursday and during Thursday night he plunged them into his neek twice, fell blood quickly flowed out through the saw a case of "dear money," but they guards discovered him just as he was was found on the cell floor, making a ghastly picture, until yesterday morning when the coroners went down to the unfortunate man who has thus died by his own hand rather than face a life term in prison is a readable one. Only a short time ago Bryant was Cheap money does not mean that a living quietly upon his farm in Marion county; close by lived another white farmer named Prevatt. It seems that tem in Puerto Rico. That party adopt around with a dollar you cannot get one day Bryant's 12 year-old brother ed a platform and in 1886 offered a so awful much for it. It means that in-law went over to visit Prevatt, Upcomplete program of autonomy for dollars are so cheap that men will not on going home he told Bryant stories about the domestic affairs of Prevatt. When Prevati neard of it he warned program was then inaugurated. In corn, wheat or labor for them. In the boy, who later came to see him again and once more told tales. Then Prevatt gave the boy a moderate whipping. This made Bryant very angry and getting his gun he rode

> Prevatt fully explained the matter. "Will you do so again?" demanded Bryant.
> "If he gives me the same provocation," was the cool reply. "Then take that, and that, shouted Bryant as he discharged first one and

then the other barrel of his gun at the head of Prevatt, almost tearing it off and killing him instantly. At the trial, which took place in Marion and was ended last week, the evidence against Bryant was overwhelming, but on account of the plea of unsound mind, which was worked for all it was worth by the counsel for Bryant, the jury, while finding Bryant guilty, saw fit to recommend him to the mercy of the court, thereby securing a life sentence for him instead

of giving him death upon the scaffold. Bryant was brought here to begin ton goods, the cotton mills of the American States, maintaining its in in money and \$500 in goods he will his life term in prison on Wednesday. country did a profitable business. The dividuality on all internal affairs and not be affected; necause, although his He was put to work in the hosiery dividends of the Fall River cotton yet retaining its place as a part of the money will not buy as much, his mill and given a comfortable cell in lican, 208,659; mills for 1895 averaged about 8 per federal system. It will have a vice goods will go up in price. If he is the main building. He managed to Populist, 32,215. cell, and on Thursday appeared to be passive and resigned to his fate. He New Zealand or Canada. The island ing money cheap that his goods will nad then determined, however, to kill will have its own legislature, chosen be quoted at \$2,500 or \$3,000, so that himself, for he watched his chance directly by the people, who will enjoy by the sale of a very small part of during the day and slipped a pair of universal suffrage. From the majori- them he can wipe out his debt and scissors into his jacket while working ty in the legislature the governor gen- have \$2,000 or \$2,500 worth of goods in the mill. At 5:30 o'clock he was more was heard or thought of him until 10:30 oclock at night. At night a "key man," a trusty convict, is kept in the corridor inside the main cage, to minister of finance. At the same time | wealth in money shape, and hurts attend to the wants of the prisoners Cuba will have representation in the those who do have the greater part of during the night in case they are sick Spanish cortes, as well as her local their wealth in money snape. As the or anything of that kind. On Thurslegislature. The representatives to the amount of wealth in the forms of land, day night Convict Hunter was on his cortes will also be elected by the peo- dry goods, manufactures, merchandise duty. In answering a call from one ple of Cuba, through universal suff farm products, labor, and so forth, ex- of the cells he had to pass by the cell

> being established, it is not right for lay Beyant breathing his last; the is why we hear the cry of the injust gaping wound on the left side of his tice of the demonetization act of 1873, neck. He died in a very few moments. making money "dear." Prior to 1873 Still tightly clinched in his hand were all silver and all gold could be taken the scissors with which he had ended

> Straightening the body out the corallowed to do this. This brings into poral and the guards once more lockexistence only half the number of dol- ed the door and left the building to destruction and that it was not neces-

A DOCTOR IN DANGER.

A special dispatch from Conway to morning at about 3:30 Mr. Jeremiah Smith, proprietor of the Commercial ceived his interest he can exchange House, was waked by some one his money for much more goods after knocking at his door. He went out he is paid back. If a man has his and found Mr. W. D. Coleman, a spewealth half in the form of money and cial deputy from Marion, with a prispreacher and a faith-cure doctor. Dr. If a man is worth \$1,000 because he Hill was brought over for safe-keeping \$500, he will find when money be the deputy sheriff and the prisoner

For some time past Dr. Hill has \$1,000 worth of merchandise or other by the laying on of hands. He posproperty in any form other than sessed the art of hypnotism and it money, he is rendered bankrupt and seems that some of his patients were utterly wiped out at once. As proper young ladies. Several days ago a ty in the form of money compared to young lady was taken with toothache property in all other forms is only and went to cousult Dr. Hill about it.

> In pulling the toota the dentist crushed it and gave her a good deal of undue advantage of. The young lady, whose name would not be divulged, was of good family and such conduct was resented. On Monday afternoon the report leaked out and a mob soon gathered. They began immediately to look the doctor up. Taey soon had him backed up in C. A. Wilcox's store. The sheriff, his deputy and the mayor soon came to his rescue and he was spirited off and brought here for

safe keeping. While in jail the prisoner was interviewed, but would not say anything 991; Democrat, 474,832; National ealled in Senator Scarporough, who 1895 (Governor) Republican 427.141; ly buy 500,000 bales above their requir ments, just as they have done before when they thought cotton was cheap.

Another block of 500,000 bales as an another block of 500,000 bales above their requir the block of the block of 500,000 bales above their requir the block of th

THE FALL ELECTIONS. ELECTORS IN FOURTEEN STATES

VOTED LAST TUESDAY.

Elections were held in fourteen States last Tuesday, but in one of them, New Jersey, only members of the assembly and one third of the senators are to be chosen; in another, Delaware, only assemblymen from the northern section of the State are to be elected, and in Nevada and Washington only leg-islatures are to be chosen. Governors and other State officers are to be chosen in Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio and Virginia; legislatures in the same states and legislatures or parts of legislatures in Maryland and Virginia will have the choice of United States senators. Oaly minor State officers are to be elected in Kentucky and Nebraska, but the election in those States is of special interest as a test of the gold-bug Democratic vote. There will be a like test in the vote in Iowa and Ohio, where the gold bug Democrats have conducted an energetic campaign.

Below are stated the offices to be filled in each State with the parties in the contest and the returns of the two preceeding elections: COLORADO.

Only a justice of the supreme court will be chosen in Colorado. There are two tickets in the field, the Republican and the Populist, the nominee of the latter being accepted by the Silver Democrats after their candidate had withdrawn. The Republican candidate was also nominated by the Silver Republicans.

1896 (President) -Republican 26, 279: Democrat, 158,880; Populist 2, 389. 1894 (Governor)-Republican, 93 502; Democrat, 8 337; Populist, 74,

In Iowa these state officers will be chosen to serve for two years: Governor, lieutenant governor, supreme judge, railroad commissioners, and superintendent of public instruction. A house of representatives and part of the senate are also to be elected. The tickets nominated are those of the Republicans, the National Democrats (gold), the triple-alliance ticket of the Silver Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans, and a bolting ticket of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists. 1896 (President)—Republican, 289, 293; Democrats, 223,741; National De mocrats, 4,516; Populist, fusion with Democrats. 1895 (Governor) - Republican, 208,659; Democrat, 149,189;

tucky, that of clerk of the court of appeals. The tickets nominated are those of the Republicans, the National Democrats (gold), and the Silver Demo-

1896 (President)-Republican, 218, sent to his cell for the night. Nothing 171; Democrat, 217,890; National Democrat, 5,019; Populist, 23,500, 1895 (governor) Republican, 172,436; Damorat, 163,524; Populist, 16,911.

> MARYLAND. In Maryland a comptroller general and a clerk of the court of appeals and members of the legislature are to be chosen. A constitutional amendment on civil service reform, modelled somewhat after the clause in the New York constitution, is to be submitted to the people. Four tickets have been nominated, the Republican, the Silver Democratic, the Socialist Labor, and the Independent Republicans-the latter largely a negro movement. The National Democrats (gold) made no nominatians, and their votes are expected to be cast for the Republican legislative nominees, in order to pre vent the return of Gorman to the United States senate.

1896 (President) -- Republican, 136, 978; Democrat. 104,747; National Democrats, 2,507. 1865 (Governor) Republican, 124,936; Democrat, 106,

In Massachusetts, governor, lieuten ant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state treasurer, auditor, and members of the legislature are to be chosen for one year. The tickets are those of the Roublicans, the Silver Democrats (gold), and the Prohibi-1896 (President)--Republican, 278,

976; Democrat, 90,530; National Democrat, 11,789 Populist, 15,181. 1895 (Governor) Republican, 186,280; Democrat, 121,599; Populist, 7,786. NEBRASKA.

A supreme court judge and two re gents of the State university are to be the Columbia State says: Tuesder chosen in Nebraska. The Silverites have united on a ticket, and the Republicans, the National Democrats (gold) and a fraction of the Silver Republicans have made nominations. 1896 (President) -- Republican, 102, 564; Democrat, 115,624; National Democrat, 2,797; Populists fused with Democrats; 1895 (Supreme Court Justice) Republican, 79,156; Democrat, 10,214; Populist, 79,566. NEW YORK.

A chief clerk of the court of appeals and members of the assembly are to be chosen in New York. The candidates for chief justice are those of the Re publicans, of the Silver Democrats (endorsed by the National Democrats). of the Prohibitionists and of the So-1896 (President) -Republican, 819,

838; Democrat, 551,369; National Democrat, 18,950; Prohibitionist, 16,-052; Socialist Labor, 17,667. 1895 (Secretary of State) Republican, 601,-205; Democrat, 311,060; Prohibtionist, 25,239; Socialist Labor, 21,497.

In Ohio, governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state treasurer, member of the board of public works, and school commissioner are to be chosen for two years. A judge of the supreme court is also to be elected. and members of the legislature, which is to choose a United States senator. There are eight tickets in the fieldthe Republican, the Silver Democratic (endorsed by the Silver Republicans) tne National Democratic (gold), the Prohibitionist, the Liberty (silver and woman suffrage Prohibitionists), the Populist and the Negro Protective.

1896 (President)-Republican 525, Democrat, 334,519; Populist, 52,675. PENNSYLVANIA.

Independent Republicans (anti-Quay). the Populists, the Prohibitionists and

the Liberty party.

1896 (President)—Republican 726,998; Democrat, 422,054; National
Democrats, 11,000. Prohibitionist, 19,everal Governors to be Elected and Sens-torial Combats in Three States—Tests of 282,481; Prohibitionist, 20,779; Popu-

> In Virginia, governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general are to be elected for four years.

A house of delegates and part of the senate are also to be chosthe members of which will elect it successor to Senator Daniels. Nominations were made by the Silver Democrats, and the Prohibitionists. The Republican State committee declined to call a State convention, but and a ticket nominated.

1896 (President)—Republican, 135,-388; Democrat, 154 985; National Democrat, 2 127; Prohibidusist, 2 344, 1893 (G. v. roer) Republican, 81,239; Democrat, 127 910; Prohibitionist, 6

### THE LUTHERAN SYNOD-

#### The Seventy-third Annual Session of Body Recently Held.

The seventy third annual session of the South Carolina Lutheran Synod convened in Macedonia Church on Wednesday last. Rev. Dr. Hallman conducted the opening prayer service Rev. Dr. Kinard of Columbia presched the annual sermon. The following officers of the Synod were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. M. M. Kinard, Ph. D., president; Rev. W. to relate the story until the Catos are A. C. Muller of Charleston, vice president; Rev. S. T. Hallman, D. D., of Nor is dent; Rev. S. T. Hallman, D. D., of Nor is our appeal to the press only. Prosperity, secretary; A. H. Kohn of It is addressed to all the men and all

Prosperity, treasurer. This Synod represents about 8,000 communicants, the greater number of which live in Newberry, Lexington, Richland, Barnwell, Orangeburg and Charleston counties. They have four churches in Charleston and two in

Some of the most prominent minis ters of the Synod present were Rev. Dr. Hallman of Prosperity, editor of the Lutheran Visitor; Rev. A. G. Voigt, D. D., professor in the Theological Saminary of the South; Rev. R. C. Holland, D. D., of Charleston; Rev. Drs. Wingard and Kinard of Columbia; R.v. L. K. Probst of Atlanta; Rev. J. H. Wilson of Barnwell; Rev. W. A. C. Muller of Charleston; Rev. J. A. Sligh of Sligh's; Rav. J. G. Graichen of Lexington; Rav. Messrs. Wyse, Horine and many others. The routine work of the Synod was done in good order. The president's report showed two dismissals for the

-Ray, Dr. Horn of Charle who went to Reading, Pa., and Rev. J. C. Trouger of Sumter-and two resignations, Rays. Wyse of Orangeburg and Deaton of the Fork of Lexington. Rev. Wyse goes to Burks Garden, Va., and Rev. Deaton to Dal-las, N. C. Two cornerstones were laid during the past year and two churches built, namely Newberry and Sumfar. The Synod has had one acssion from other Synods, Rev. J. H. Horine of Pensylvania, Rev. T. W. Sheely was ordained to preach the

The treasurer of the seminary fund reported over \$21,000 invested in good interest bearing securities. This is one of the best funds Newberry College has, receiving therefrom upwards of

£1,100. The Synod has also the Bachman endowment fund, which pays about \$1,000 annually. These funds, to gether with the plant at Newberry College, makes the holdings of the Synod very nearly \$75,000, and she needs that much more, for every one of her dormitories are full and some class rooms are being used as such

Good work is being done in educa tional lines by Newberry College, over which the gifted lawyer, Geo. B. Cro mer, now presides, succeeding the late lamented Dr. Holland. This Synod is carrying on mission work at Sumter, Fiorence, Orangeburg, Granitevilla, Orange Chapel, Elloree and other points in South Carolina and in

Augusta. The executive committee on missions reported pleasing progress of the missions under their care and asked for the usual appropriation for the work. The ireasurer's report showed

larger amount of money received the past year than any preceding year, which fact was very encouraging, especially so in these times of depression and low price of cotton. The congregations have met their assess ments with commendable promptness. and the work of the Synod can be pushed for the next year as it never has been before.

Synod put itself on record by pass ing resolutions favoring temperance and opposing the sale and use of alcoholic liquors, urging the necessity of using such text books in all schools as treat upon the ills and evils of intemperance. The entire session of the Synod was

harmonious and pleasing, and it adjourned Sunday afternoon .- Prosperily Reporter.

# Putnam Baker, the 18-year-old son

been caught by a revolving shaft in est in it, too, and was just as ready around until his neck was broken. The budy was badly mangled and the legs and arms broken in several places. The boy was a grandson of the late George Putnam, who established the mill, and was a youth of great promise. He was at Furman university year before last and last year at school in Providence, R. I. He was greatly interested in machinery and had been working in the mill to fit himself for manager. The accident occurred while he was trying to throw a belt on a running pulley. A projection from the shaft caught his clothing and threw him over and against the ceiling. A Singular Accident.

anything, except run a newspaper, and we have actually known some of the long-eared variety to even engage in that pleasant pastime. Here's an Democrat, 1,858; Prohibitionist, 5,068 account of the latest caper by the nia show that the heavy rains which cheeky all-round brute, taken from a fell last week all over the northern Georgia paper, the Oglethorpe Echo: part of the state have caused immense A mule cut a young man's throat in loss to farmers and vineyards and Madison county last week. Henry will in all probability put an end to State treasurer and auditor general Hart was leading a mule and peeling shipment of grapes to the east. The

It does seem that a mule can do

## THE MISSING ROLLS.

COL. THOMAS APPEALS TO PRESS AND PUBLIC.

History Incomplete Without Them-Un less Interest is Taken in the Matter Nov

They May be Forever Lost. Col. John P. Thomas has issued the

following appeal to the public in reference to missing rolls: To the Press of South Carolina and the General Public:

I have an appeal to make to the pa-triotism and pride of the press of the State in which I have confidence, and to our people in general. Upon assuming this office I flud many rolls missing. My first duty is one was called under other direction to secure these rolls, if possible. The complete rolls and accompying records of the troops from South Carolina that engaged in the war between

the states was the primary purpose of the legislation creating and continuing this office.
This is the foundation of the histor ic edifice that the State Historian may be commissioned to build. There can be no superstructure of history until his foundation is well laid with not a stone missing. There ought to be none. Better no history than that there should be missing the rolls of gallant companies from the military Confederate record of South Carolina. I appeal to the press to extend this notice throughout the State, and I es-

pecially urge the county press to help in this business to the best of its abili-ty. We have had our Iliad. No man with Homeric aspirations can proceed the women in the State who have a Confederate interest. And I further call upon all persons to whom the late General Farley, my predecessor, confided rolls, or sketches to return the same to this office without delay. South Carolina was the first to lead off in the war for states rights. Let her not be the last to put upon record

the noble services of her devoted sol-diers. John P. Thomas. The following are the rolls missing October 2d, 1897, numbering: infant ry, 62; artillery, 14; cavalry, 20; total

INFANTRY. Co. F, Gregg's. Co. D, Gregg's. Co. E, Hagood.

Co. A. Hagood. Co. B, second regiment. Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H; I, second regiment.

Co. A, fourth regiment. Companies C and G, Orr's rifles. K, Moore's second rifles. Cos. A, B, K, L, Palmetto sharpshooters.

Co. E, James battalion. Co. H, fifth regiment. Co. H, sixth regiment. Co. A, seventh regiment. Co.-M. seventh regiment.

Co. A, eleventh regiment.

Co. B. eleventh regiment. Co. G, twelfth regiment. Co. K, thirteenth regiment. Co. H, fourteenth regiment.

Co. H. fifteenth regiment. Co. G, twentieth regiment. Co. D, twentieth regiment. Co. G. twentieth regiment.

Co. C. twenty-first regiment. Co. C, twenty-third regiment. Co. E, twenty third regiment. Co. G, twenty-fourth regiment.

Co. E, twenty-seventh regiment. Co. K, twenty-seventh regiment. Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, first regiment regulars. CAVALRY.

Companies A. F. G. H. I, first cav-Companies H and K, second caval-

Co. D, fourth cavalry. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, sixth cavalry.
Companies D and F, seventh caval

Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, first regiment volunteers. Earle's battery. Smith's battery. McBeth's battery. Ferguson's battery.

One Way of Printing a Paper. Gen. Joseph S. Smith, of Maine, tells how he published a paper without a press in Bath, Me., many years ago, says the New York Tribune. "When I'd get my paper all set up and ready for the press, I'd lay the type on a washstand, get it all leveled down well in the chase, or the frame in which 'twas locked up, and then I'd call in the hired girl. She weighed about two hundred and ten pounds when she sat down. That's what I wanted—sitting-down weight. So, after the hired girl came in I inked the type, laid over it the sheet of paper, and on top of that the blanket, and then I politely invited the hired girl to sit down on the washstand. Two hundred and ten pounds, remember. The result was just as good an impression as you could get on any \$100 hand press made in the United States. My edition in those days was about two hundred copies. and the hired girl was good for the below Greenville, met with a horrible job at one sitting—no, at two hundred with the state of the sitting of th the Batesville cotton mill and whirled for business every publication day as a \$20,000 Hoe perfecting press would

Stalled by Senweed. The Pennsylvania Railroad company Wednesday morning started to run the regular 8:45 o'clock express to Pailadelphia, from Atlantic City. N. J., having decided to risk a run across the meadows over inundated tracks. When about half way across the meadows the train was stalled. The tracks were fairly matted with the seaweed, besides being covered with water and mud. The passengers agreed to wait until the tracks were cleared. Big gangs of workmen are laboring to clear the way from Abescon cut. The railroad officials hope to move the train some time this after-

Reports from the interior of Califor-